STN

```
     FILE 'SCISEARCH, BIOSIS, MEDLINE' ENTERED AT 15:19:12 ON 14 MAY 2002
L3          4673 S PROLIFERATIVE(A)LESION OR NEOINTIMA(A)FORMATION
L4          1829 S L3 (S) (INHIBIT? OR TREAT?)
L5           335 S L4 AND PY<=1993
L6           185 DUP REMOVE L5 (150 DUPLICATES REMOVED)
L7            17 S L6 AND VIVO
L8             0 S L6 AND E2F
L9            17 S L3 AND E2F

=> s l4 and E2F
L10            8 L4 AND E2F
```

```
     (FILE 'HOME' ENTERED AT 15:58:43 ON 14 MAY 2002)

     FILE 'BIOSIS, MEDLINE, SCISEARCH' ENTERED AT 15:59:11 ON 14 MAY 2002
L1          4673 S PROLIFERATIVE(A)LESION OR NEOINTIMA(A)FORMATION
L2            17 S L1 AND E2F
L3          1271 S L1 AND PY<=1993
L4             1 S L3 AND E2F

=> s proliferative(a)lesion or neointima
L5          7541 PROLIFERATIVE(A) LESION OR NEOINTIMA

=> s l5 and py<=1993
   1 FILES SEARCHED...
L6          1880 L5 AND PY<=1993

=> s proliferative(a)lesion or neointima?
L7         11997 PROLIFERATIVE(A) LESION OR NEOINTIMA?

=> s l7 and py<=1993
   1 FILES SEARCHED...
L8          2443 L7 AND PY<=1993

=> s l8 and E2F
L9             1 L8 AND E2F

=> d ibib abs

L9   ANSWER 1 OF 1  SCISEARCH  COPYRIGHT 2002 ISI (R)
ACCESSION NUMBER:    93:392811  SCISEARCH
THE GENUINE ARTICLE: LH704
TITLE:               THE BIOLOGY OF HUMAN PAPILLOMAVIRUSES - FROM WARTS TO
                     CANCER
AUTHOR:              LAIMINS L A (Reprint)
CORPORATE SOURCE:    UNIV CHICAGO, HOWARD HUGHES MED INST, DEPT MOLEC GENET &
                     CELL BIOL, COMM VIROL, CHICAGO, IL, 60637 (Reprint)
COUNTRY OF AUTHOR:   USA
SOURCE:              INFECTIOUS AGENTS AND DISEASE-REVIEWS ISSUES AND
                     COMMENTARY, (APR 1993) Vol. 2, No. 2, pp. 74-86.
                     ISSN: 1056-2044.
DOCUMENT TYPE:       Article; Journal
FILE SEGMENT:        LIFE
LANGUAGE:            ENGLISH
REFERENCE COUNT:     143
                    *ABSTRACT IS AVAILABLE IN THE ALL AND IALL FORMATS*
AB      Papillomaviruses are small DNA viruses that induce a variety of
     proliferative lesions in most mammals, including humans.
     Of the 66 types of human papillomaviruses (HPVs) that have been
     identified, a subset that includes types 16, 18, 31, 33, and 51 is
     associated frequently with anogenital cancers. These cancers develop from
     precursor lesions, which, for cervical cancer, are termed cervical
     intraepithelial neoplasias (CIN), and are graded from I to III depending
     on the degree of disruption of epithelial differentiation. Viral
     production occurs in low-grade lesions that are only slightly alterated in
     their pattern of differentiation from normal cells. The production of
     viral particles, genome amplification, capsid protein synthesis, and
     virion assembly is dependent upon differentiation and is restricted to
     suprabasal cells. In carcinomas, viral DNA is usually found integrated
     into host chromosome, and no viral production is seen. The processes of
     viral transcription and replication are, therefore, intimately associated
     with the differentiation program of epithelial cells. In the past, studies
     on the life cycle of human papillomavirus have been limited due to an
     inability to faithfully duplicate the epithelial differentiation program
     in vitro. Recent advances in culture systems, have overcome these
     problems, allowing for the propagation of HPVs in vitro. In addition,
     insight has been gained at the molecular level regarding the mechanisms by
     which these viruses contribute to malignancy, centering on the action of
     the E6 and E7 viral oncoproteins. Evidence suggests that these
     oncoproteins function by inactivating the cell cycle regulators p53 and
     retinoblastoma, thus providing the initial event in a multistep
     progression to malignancy.


=> s proliferative(a)lesion or neointima? or cell(a)proliferation
L10     161102 PROLIFERATIVE(A) LESION OR NEOINTIMA? OR CELL(A) PROLIFERATION

=> s l10 and E2F
L11           865 L10 AND E2F

=> s l11 and py<=1993
```

```
   1 FILES SEARCHED...
L12          68 L11 AND PY<=1993

=> s l10 and py<=1993
   1 FILES SEARCHED...
L13       55435 L10 AND PY<=1993

=> s l13 and (ihibit? or treat?)
L14       10703 L13 AND (IHIBIT? OR TREAT?)

=> s l13 and (inhibit? or treat?)
L15       23002 L13 AND (INHIBIT? OR TREAT?)

=> s l15 and E2F
L16          25 L15 AND E2F
```

East

SN# 09/839,752
Results for paper # 8

	Type	Hits	Search Text	DBS
1	BRS	12	Dzau and 5,631,237	USPAT; US-PGPUB; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB
2	BRS	6	Chu and 5,683,985	USPAT; US-PGPUB; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB
3	BRS	1E+06	WO 92/18522	USPAT; US-PGPUB; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB
4	BRS	0	WO9218522	USPAT; US-PGPUB; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB
5	BRS	47	Dzau and PCT	USPAT; US-PGPUB; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB
6	BRS	2	WO adj "9218522"	USPAT; US-PGPUB; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB
7	BRS	10	Dzau and decoy	USPAT; US-PGPUB; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB
8	BRS	60	(Dzau or Gibbons or Morishita) and (decoy or ODN)	USPAT; US-PGPUB; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB
9	BRS	119	((proliferative or vascular) adj lesion or restenosis) and (decoy or ODN)	USPAT; US-PGPUB; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB
10	BRS	20	((proliferative or vascular) adj lesion or restenosis) same (decoy or ODN)	USPAT; US-PGPUB; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB
11	BRS	11	(((proliferative or vascular) adj lesion or restenosis) same (decoy or ODN)) and inhibition	USPAT; US-PGPUB; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB
12	BRS	20	(((proliferative or vascular) adj lesion or restenosis) same (decoy or ODN)) and py<=1993	USPAT; US-PGPUB; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB